

# KENTUCKE GAZETTE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

THE time being come when in the opinion of the subscriber, the surveys of the Miami purchase may be carried on with safety. The Indians for the present being avowedly pacific in that quarter; those gentlemen who have applied for business in that department are hereby notified that the surveying is begun, and such as are still desirous of employment, may repair to Mr. Ludlow who is on the ground to superintend the business and communicate the terms: None need apply who expect cash for their services, no surveying fees being as yet on hand; it land at a quarter of a dollar per acre and the fees of surveying and registering will answer, Land Warrants shall be issued on the work's being well done. Mr. Ludlow will immediately assign business to gentlemen found by him to be of ability in that branch of the mathematics, and so many having undertaken the service, employ will soon be over.

The subscriber begs leave to remind those persons who have applied for Miami land, that the surveying and registering fees are much wanted: So is also one half of the purchase money of such as expect to have the land at a quarter of a dollar per acre: The subscriber must consider all former applications at the before mentioned price, as null, wherein the surveying and registering fees are not paid by the first of next month; and one half of the purchase money by the first day of March ensuing; the other moiety of the purchase money must be paid by the first of May next. Certificates are rising at New-York and Philadelphia, and such land, as are not paid for by the first of May, must be paid for in liquidated certificates at the then selling price of the land before Warrants can be issued to applicants.

The subscriber is obliged to pay to the Treasury of the United States near one hundred thousand dollars in Certificates by the first of June next, therefore cannot without injury to himself be delayed the payment longer than May. If any purchaser wishes a longer credit, he must give a much higher price for the land.

JOHN CLEVES SYMME.  
Lexington, Jan. 5th 1789. (b 21 c5)

THE FOLLOWING  
**BLANKS**  
MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE  
VIZ.  
DEEDS, SUBPOENAS, REPLEVY  
and common BONDS, APPRENTICES  
INDENTURES, &c. &c. &c.

## JUST OPENED By

TREGARDEN & McCULLOUGH

At their Store in Lexington, next door above Messrs. Alex. and J. Parker's Store, a general Assortment of Merchandize, viz,

**BROAD Cloths,**  
Cassimer & Flannel,  
Negro Cotton,  
Velvets and Corduroy,  
Jeans and Fustians,  
Camblets,  
Moreen,  
Dorants,  
Shaloon,  
Joans Spinning,  
Irish Linens and Apron Check,  
Bad ticking,  
Chints, Calico and printed linens,  
Mode and Persians,  
Silk Cottons and Linen Handkerchiefs,  
Lawn Gauze and Kenting do,  
Sewing Silk and Twill,  
Hair and flowered Ribbon-  
Tasse,  
Mens Woollen Ho's,  
Rose and Striped Blankets,  
Men and Women Shoes,  
Mens and Boys hats,  
Shoe and Knee buckles,  
Coat and Jacket buttons,  
Pen and Cutters knives,  
Razors and Shaving boxes,  
Scissors and Sleeve buttons,  
Mens and Women's Crooked Combs,  
Comie and fine Combs,  
Pins and Needles,  
Table knives and forks,  
Large and small looking glasses,  
Writing paper,  
Powder plates and basons,  
rod Nails,  
Window glass,  
Tacks and bottles,  
Girth and straining web,  
Girth and bridle buckles,  
Curb and snaffle bridle bits,  
Men's and Women's stirrups,  
Plated and steel spurs,  
Children's Gimblets,  
Table butts and wood screws,  
Dark mounting,  
Powder & Lead,  
Cotton wool and tow cards,  
Feathers.  
Queens ware plates & bowls,  
Tea cups and saucers,  
Glass ware assorted,  
Tin cups,  
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,  
Loaf Sugar,  
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, & Cloves,  
Coppers, Pepper, & allspice,  
Gingers, Allum and brimstone,  
Spirits and Lisbon Wine,  
Frying pans and castings.

Which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

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I Hereby give notice, that the law, establishing a Town at the mouth of Limestone, will probably be altered: And I do hereby forbid the Trustees, from acting under the former law, and further forewarn all persons from purchasing John May's land, under the Description of John May's and Simon Kenton's, as John May, and Simon Kenton have no such land, and of course, whatever is done under the former law, will be considered as null and void.

JOHN MAY.  
Jan. 7th 1789 (b 21 c1)

## NEW STORE

Just opposite the new Court-House.

The subscriber has just received a large and general Assortment of **DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES** with a quantity of Nails of different sizes, of his own manufacturing; all which he is determined to sell on moderate terms as possible, for Cash, Indian Corn, Tobacco, Butter, Tallow, and Hogs lard. **JOHN DUNCAN.**

Of whom may be had  
A collection of Books, in Divinity, Law and Physic; several entertaining Histories; some English and Latin School Books; a variety of Books for the instruction and entertainment of Children; American Magazines and Museums of the latest dates; also Parchment, Deed, and Letter Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, also Anderson's Sec's pills.

\* Any of the above described Country Produce will be received at General Scott's, where a Receipt will be given that will qualify the bearer to receive Goods in Lexington.  
Lexington, Dec. 25, 1788.

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A certain Mr. Samuel, has lately appeared in the District, with a pretended bond from one Rodham Kennor of Caroline County against me for twenty Pounds which, bond I do deny, nor do I owe said Kennor one farthing, as I have receipt against said Kennor for all dealings ever was between us—this is to forewarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment on said bond as I will not pay any part of the same.

HENRY CRUTCHER.

Feb. 12, 1789.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 13.

On Saturday evening the 14th inst. a party of Indians, fired on Mr. Jones and Mr. David Stucker, near Kimmerfords on dry run a branch of N. E. River. Mr. Stucker was slightly wounded in two places: On Sunday morning Col. Johnston with about twenty men collected to reconnoitre; they soon came on a trail of horses, which they pursued and about 12 O'clock at night came in sight of their fires, on the Great Island, at the big lick on Eagle creek, where two parties had encamped together, about 12 in number: our men left their horses on this side the creek, and crested about 12 or 1 O'clock at night, when the Indians were gathering up some of the horses, which gave our men a suspicion the Indians had intentions of moving off soon, our men advanced up to give a fire, and a little before they were fired at all the places to begin the fire, a fellow came in soon on the back of some of our party they were obliged to fire, one was killed on the spot, and by the blood it appeared another was wounded, some went off bare footed and without their guns: our men got 21 horses in the island, and seven they killed in the pursuit, five guns and five tomahawks and sundry other things.

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BERLIN, Aug. 30  
WE have received accounts by the way of Warlow, that the Russians had attempted to take Ochakov by storm but were repulsed with great loss: that two of their Generals fell in the action, one of which is Shawa- law, who is greatly lamented.  
The same accounts also mention, that the bombardment of Choczin had

recommenced on the 5th; that the succours which the Turks expected had actually arrived, and that the garrison, in a vigorous sally, had gained some advantages over the combined forces of the Austrians and Russians. Choczin, in the mean time, is now fully provided with all sorts of provisions.

Leghorn, Aug. 18. Letters from Malta confirm the departure of the French Squadron, which they say is gone to exercise the sailors in maritime evolutions, though many pretend it is for the triple design of protecting the Levant trade, and at the same time to protect the island of Candia, and even to be stationed in that latitude.

Vienna Aug. 22. We have at length received intelligence of the Captain Pacha. After the disasters which his squadron had encountered he has gained the main sea, and has proceeded to join the squadron off Sebasoble. We are not well acquainted here with the comparative strength of the two fleets. According to the Russian accounts, the Turks were very severely handled, though in an engagement, that is said to have lasted five hours and a half, they only lost a x c c k. The same account states, that two days after the action, the fleets were still in sight of each other. This has not the air of a decided victory.

August 27. The fortress of Dubova was attacked on the 10th by embarkation of Turks from 22 vessels. Major Steine, at the head of a battalion of Brechainville, made a most valiant resistance; but at the end of three days was obliged to retire, and abandon the place to the enemy. The loss of the Austrians was not more by these accounts, than 412 men; among whom however, were some officers of distinction. The Turks are represented to have lost 2000 men.

LONDON, Sept. 12

The reports for some time past, concerning the Swedish and Russian squadrons, are so various and contradictory, that it is impossible to form any sort of opinion of their real situation. One moment says that the Swedes are blocked up at Helsingfors, while the next tells us that both fleets are at sea in quest of each other. Which of these are the true state of fact, we shall not take upon us to determine; but the first, from every reasonable consideration, seems by far the least probable.

The present complexion of affairs on the continent, in respect to alliance, is exceedingly favorable to this country—Great Britain, Prussia, Saxony, Holland, Sweden, and the German powers are united.

Extract of a letter from Revel, Aug. 20,

by express through Holland.

"This day we had the satisfaction to hear of Vice Admiral Greig's squadron being again arrived off our bay arrived from Cronstadt, which was the more satisfactory as the Swedish ships of war had for a month past been exceedingly troublesome by intercepting all vessels to and from this port with very valuable cargoes of naval and other stores, of which they retain numbers. Our fleet is gone off Helsingfors and cape Caboride, to seek the Swedish fleet, and if possible provoke them to another engagement."

The Swedish fleet was lying at Helsingfors on the 25th ult. and would be ready to put to sea in about three weeks. By letters received for the above ships, we are informed, that it was lately determined in the Russian Cabinet to call on Great Britain to assist her in the present very critical situation with ten ships of the line and fifteen frigates, the expenses of which



were to be defrayed by her Imperial Majesty; and in order to induce the Court at St. James's to accede to her request, it was to be accompanied by certain overtures highly advantageous to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Great Britain.

HARTFORD, Oct. 27.

A Methodist preacher, lately returned from the western country, in a discourse undertook to describe the ineffable delights of the kingdom of Heaven, but as the power of language could extend no further; he said it was a mere Muskum. That his skill in the art of philosophy might not appear to fall short of his rhetorical sublimity, he asserted it was his opinion, that the Almighty was continually creating worlds, not inferior to the one we inhabit. A person after service remarked, he hoped the price of lands would come down, if the Preacher's philosophy was true. A wag standing by, replied, it would make no odds with this state, for by virtue of a treaty with the natives, New York had a right of preemption to the whole!

LONDON, Sept. 22

A REPORT is current, that on the 25th of this month, a Spanish fleet, consisting of nine men of war, ten frigates, two cutters, and a fireship, sailed from Cadix. Its destination was a profound secret.

A private letter from the Hague of the 9th inst. says: "Few people believed the reports that the patriots were forming new plans, and had enrolled a body of people to begin a new play, or rather their old one; but since Friday last the whole has been publicly proved; and at Harlem, two of the principles concerned have been arrested—one, Mr. Vlatens, secretary to the Chamber of insolvent debtors at Amsterdam, and the other a horse dealer in the neighbourhood of Harlem—they have found, in their houses, papers which discover the whole plan. One thousand horses had been already purchased to mount a corps of Hussars. The council Committee assembled the same day, on the arrival of the two prisoners, and were five hours examining their papers. Orders were giving for setting the horses immediately, many of which were at Breda."

The Danes, apprehensive for America, are detaching thither as largely as they can. The Pomerania, and two other large frigates, troops, artillery, and military stores.

Friedrich Landon's campaign at Dubicza, has opened with the same good fortune which used to attend him in times past.—Then, though in the field against the King of Prussia, his skill was so seconded by success, that "Polka" was the epithet usually annexed to his name.

When Landon's services were resumed in the imperial army, the accustomed stile of commission and demand was departed from.—The emperor wrote a letter, in which he applied for the faithful Veterans' assistance, as the best favor in his power, and entreated him to grant it, "through personal friendship, and for the welfare of the state."

The Indian Ambassadors have obtained permission from the French King, to take with them upwards of three hundred artists in different branches, which they engaged to go to India: the king has likewise given them four hundred of the orphan children (elans trouves) who have been practising the use of arms some time, and are intended to recruit the army of Tippoo Saib.

Sept. 27. The Emperor is recovered, from an illness as honorable, as voluntary hardships and hazards could make it.—The Lord Heathfield at Gibraltar, his exertions and reflection did not differ from the rest of the army.

Letters from the Hague, mention, that it is there thought very extraordinary, that Tippoo Saib's Ambassadors have not paid a visit to the States General, which they were enjoined to do by Tippoo, who from his neighbourhood to Maubach, has it so much in his power to insure their safe trade. This has occasioned much speculation in Holland. The following is the French King's

letter to every President and Councilor of the different Parliaments throughout the nation.

SI, R.

This is to order and instruct you, that you directly return to the former place of your accustomed residence, and that from thence you repair, when duly summoned, to the Chamber of Parliament of which you are a member, there to receive the further commands of your well disposed sovereign, which will be communicated in due time; and so I pray God take you into his holy keeping.

Given at Versailles, the 17th of September 1788.

Signed,

LOUIS.

Counter signed, De Bassie.

The Duc de Rochambeau, is one of the most experienced and enterprising officers in the French army.—He was in America through the war—he is now twice or thrice a day more active in the field, drilling, dressing, and manoeuvring his army, than any adjutant the most of a minuet in the English service—and this is the more unexpected, from his age and rank: a Cordon Bleu, and threescore years and ten!

The Duke, on landing at Dover, confessed it to Folsome, and from thence through the remainder of Kent, and Sussex to Portsmouth, &c.

The last letters from Holland bring accounts of great renewal of disturbances there. Many of the discontented families are going out of the country; and a conspiracy has been discovered among the old patriotic party, to bring in an armed force, and disturb the present arrangements; and it is said, that between 20 and 30 persons of some consequence are now imprisoned on that account.

A very heavy tax has been lately laid on all the Provinces, to defray the expenses consequent on their late troubles; it is an impost of four per cent. on the value of every one's property, of what kind soever it be—houses, estates, funds, money in trade, &c. Every one is to give in his property on oath, and to pay to the state four per cent. thereon. The commissioners who receive the accounts and impost, are sworn to secrecy; and those who pay it, are to receive negotiable bonds for the tax, which bear an interest of two and a half per cent. so that what they pay is not a loss; but invested in a kind of stock, which they can sell at about 70 per cent. on what it cost them. Thus a man worth 6000*l.* must pay 240*l.* for which he receives bonds at two and a half per cent. per ann. interest; the stock can sell at 70 per cent. which produces 168*l.* so that his real loss or tax, is only 92*l.* or 15 2/3 per cent. on the amount of his property.

In addition to their misfortune, the French have had a bad harvest; in consequence of which the government has signed a prohibition on the exportation of grain.

Government have received advice by the French mail of Monday, dated Tanager the 26th of last month, mentioning, that an expedition had taken place with respect to the equipments of the Emperor's cruisers; and that assurances had been given, that they were not intended to act against the trade of this country, but merely for the purpose of exercising his seamen.

The Emperor has likewise declared, that he shall not make war with any christian nation, without giving the Sovereign four months notice, to enable him to withdraw any of his subjects or their effects which may happen to be within the imperial dominions.

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Feign'd names are vain; thy lines their author tell  
Thy best concealment had been writing well.

YOUNG.

MR. BRADFORD,

AS I and there is an intimate communication between some of your correspondents, and the Tartarian Regions, I take the liberty of a conveyance through that channel for the following.

Well done old Valerius! Through

all the varying names of life and death, thou art still the same: Thy living political lectures, taught us to live without law, taxation or government; and now, even after death, thy theological publications, extracted from the Stygian lectures, teach us also to live without virtue, morality, or religion; by assuring us, from your own personal knowledge, that Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory are all the same. What pity, that thou hadst not known this in thy lifetime! How many stings of remorse; how many agonizing twinges of conscience mightst thou not have escaped? And how many profelytes wouldst thou have made; but alas! that time is now elapsed! And then thy friend, the little fire plunging fly.—Well, the perverseness of human nature is not to be accounted for! This reflection arises from an adventure I was present at yesterday.

A little old trifling fellow, was holding forth in a circle of acquaintance, with your paper in his hand; and after some very ill natured observations, absolutely denied the truth of the whole. "Because" (says he,) "those regions are the place where all fallhood originates.—As false as hell—is a proverb of which no man doubts the propriety. And besides (continued he) "I personally know the writer, while he inhabited the "realms of the Son;" and notwithstanding all he has said to the contrary, can aver (from the dictation, style, and gingle of the verse,) that he also wrote the poetry; and were he still alive, I should answer him in some such manner as this.

Cease Pedagogue! tho' cramm'd with mood and sense;  
Or add one trifle more, just—COM-MON SENSE:

Nor make it thus, thro' all the district known;  
That making others faints you shew'd  
What fordid pleasure, feels the wanton band, [whole regard]  
(Yet that base pleasure seems his Who thro' hard study, and expence of time, [senseless rhyme]  
Turns senseless prose to fill more  
Henceforth, unheeded, jingle on, but know  
A foe to truth is to himself a foe.

"However, as he is dead, let his faults die with him: Or, had I instruction to answer him in the character he at present sustains, my address should be this.

What hapless fiend, in lewd unfeeling trains; [fancied]  
Provok'd Apollo's sacred shrine profanes, "In the Sun's bright realm" expose to light, [night]  
The songs of darkness and infernal Sore 'tis old divelling Momus; or at most, [by ghost]  
The poor decess'd Virg.—no groom Who wasted life, deceiving, and deceiv'd; [liv'd]  
Liv'd as he dy'd, and dy'd, just as he Turn'd, like a weather cock, with ev'ry blast; [his last]  
Then like a wasted lamp, flung out

What strange vicissitudes we mortals taste; [at least]  
And he, poor soul! had his full share Begot, (some think,) like other men, and born;

Phyfic, and politics profess'd in turn; Preach'd, rail'd, rhym'd raved permutual motion try'd  
Chang'd, and re-chang'd, wrote himself mad, and dy'd.

Ah me!.....  
Is this a poet's fate his final close? Heav'n lead me safely back to humble prose.

Now all the live-long night he ceaseless moans, [daring urns]  
Round old sepulchral piles, and moun- Now melts the night in plaintive strains, then soon

With hideous howlings flights the trembling moon  
Pierces with pitious groans, the silent air; [despair]  
Stung on by fierce remorse, and fell Pecco, wand'ring sped! Thine's a vain alarm;

Thy guttural efforts can produce no Nor verse of thine shall live to cheer, nor vice: [them twice]  
For, (but thy self) none ever read

Not even thy prose cap, hurt thy future fame [name]  
Thy laurels, blast, or infamize thy Doom'd in some obscure sepulchre to rot, [common lot]  
Thy works, and thee, shall share a While living, laugh'd, at and when dead forgot.

Secure of this, thou may'st undevied go,  
And be old PLUTO's laureat ghost in worlds below.

I confess I was so chagrined, that I wanted to hear no more; and unless the Complainer, or some other person of adequate abilities, ye, living, do again raise their pens to assist me, I also will lay down mine, and for ever hereafter renounce the name of  
HEZEKIAH STUBBLEFIELD  
Feb. 16th, 1789.

## TIPPOO SAIB

A FINE dapple bay, eight years old this spring, five feet two inches high, was got by Mr. Delancey's famous imported running horse Lath, out of col. Made's old mare, the dam of the noted horses, Pilgrim, Celer, Clodius, and Bucklin; stands this season at the subscriber's in Fayette county, near the mouth of Hickman, will cover mares at fifty shillings the season, or fifteen the leap: the money for the season may be discharged by the payment of forty shillings in beef cattle, or young cattle at the market price, if delivered at the mouth of Hickman, or at the subscriber's on or before the first day of October next; or by the payment of forty shillings in tobacco, pork, hemp, or butter, at the market price, if delivered at the mouth of Hickman, on or before the first day of December next; or by the payment of thirty shillings cash at the end of the season; the money for the leap, must be paid in hand.—The season will commence the first of April, and end the first of August.—good pasturage will be procured for mares that are sent from a distance, and particular attention will be paid them, but will not be answerable for thefts, escapes, or accidents, any person sending five mares, shall be allowed the fifth gratis, and any persons desiring it, may have their mares fed upon reasonable terms.

S. JOHNSON,

Feb. 15 1789

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TWO DOLLARS REWARD,

BROKE out of my stable about the twentieth of December last, a small bay mare 13 hands and a half high, a short switch tail, a short main, a small star, seven years old, no brand; whoever delivers her to me shall have the above reward. STEPHEN COLLINS.  
Lexington Feb. 19 1789.

THE Subscribers have now added to their general Assortment of dry Goods Groceries &c. &c. a complete Assortment of medicines, which they will as usual dispose of on moderate terms.

PETER JANUARY & SON.

Likewise a quantity of military land Warrants for sale